

REMARKS

In response to the Office Action dated October 16, 2002, claim 17 has been canceled and claims 1, 9-10, 13 and 18 have been amended. Claims 1-16 and 18 remain in the case. The Applicant respectfully requests that the present amendment be entered in this case. Reexamination and reconsideration of the present application is kindly requested.

The Office Action rejected claims 1-7, 10-12 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Daniels (U.S. Patent No. 6,373,500).

The Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection based on the arguments below and the amendments to the claims. Namely, claims 1, 10 and 13 recite in part "...manipulating and sharing data between the main computer and the remote computer through a common memory buffer..." while claim 18 recites in part "...editing and sharing data between a first window of the first computer system and a second window of the second computer system through a common memory buffer."

In contrast, the Daniels reference merely discloses a system with "...a switchbox that can be used to simultaneously display the output of two computers on a single monitor in a manner similar to the manner in which television sets provide picture-in-picture (PIP) viewing." (see col. 1, lines 39-42 of Daniels). Nowhere does Daniels disclose the Applicants' claimed manipulation and sharing of the data between windows or editing data between windows through a common memory buffer.

Although the Examiner stated that "...Daniels teaches a user can use the input device (50) to move the cursor between the first window (36) and the second window (37)..." when rejecting the claims, this statement is erroneous. This is because Daniels explicitly states that "...when the user desires to reverse the main display area 36 and the PIP window 37, the cursor is positioned over the PIP window 37 by manipulation of the mouse 50 and a control click, such as for example a double click, will signal the controller 310 and PIP display circuit 130 to reverse the main display area 36 and PIP window 37 at 520 of FIG. 7B..." at col. 5, lines 44-49.

According to the Examiner's reliance on this, Daniels clearly does not allow manipulation and sharing of the data between windows like the Applicants' claimed invention. Instead, the input device in Daniels is using the cursor in this instance to

simply "reverse the main display area" and **not** to share and manipulate data between windows.

As such, the Daniels reference is missing elements of the Applicant's claimed invention, as argued above, and thus, the anticipation rejection should be withdrawn.

The Office Action also rejected claims 8, 9 and 13-17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Daniels (U.S. Patent 6,373,500).

The Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection based on the arguments below and the amendments to the claims.

As discussed above, the Applicants' claimed invention, as amended, includes manipulating and sharing data between the main computer and the remote computer through a common memory buffer. As argued above, these claimed material limitations are not disclosed, taught or suggested, in the cited references.

According to case law and the MPEP, all of the claimed elements of an Applicant's invention **must be considered**. Clearly, as discussed above, this is **not** the case here. If **one** of the elements of the Applicant's invention is missing from or not taught in the cited references and the Applicant's invention has advantages not appreciated by the cited references, then no prima facie case of obviousness exists. The Federal Circuit Court has stated that it was error not to distinguish claims over a combination of prior art references where a material limitation in the claimed system and its purpose was not taught therein. In Re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

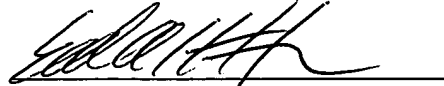
Hence, since Daniels does not disclose, teach or suggest the above-argued material limitations of manipulation and sharing of the data between windows through a common memory buffer, the rejections must be withdrawn because the cited reference cannot render the Applicant's claims obvious. In re Fine. Therefore, the claims are patentable.

Further, because the dependent claims depend from the above argued independent claims, and contain additional limitations that are patentably distinguishable over the cited references, these claims are also considered to be patentable over these references.

In view of the arguments and amendments set forth above, the Applicants respectfully submit that the claims of the subject application are in immediate condition for allowance. The Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the outstanding

claims rejections and to pass this application to issue. Additionally, in an effort to expedite and further the prosecution of the subject application, the Applicant kindly invites the Examiner to telephone the Applicant's attorney at (818) 885-1575 if the Examiner has any questions or concerns.

Respectfully submitted,
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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS

The following are marked-up versions of claims 1, 9-10, 13 and 18:

1. (Once Amended) A method for [using an input device to control information] operating plural computers displayed on a display device having at least a first window that displays information from a main computer and a second window that displays information from a remote computer, comprising:

controlling [and manipulating information] data from the main computer and the remote computer [displayed in the first window using the input device and the main computer] with an input device associated with one of the computers; and

[controlling and manipulating information displayed in the second window using the input device and the remote computer;

wherein the input device is connected to the main computer]

manipulating and sharing data between the main computer and the remote computer through a common memory buffer.

9. (Once Amended) The method of claim 8, further comprising storing cut and paste data in [a] the common memory buffer.

10. (Once Amended) A method for controlling [a cursor on a picture within a picture] data displayed on a display device having a main window and a picture within a picture window, comprising:

connecting a first computer to the main window and a second computer to the picture within a picture window; and

using an input device connected to the first computer to move the cursor in both the main window and the picture within a picture window for manipulating and sharing data between the first computer and the second computer through a common memory buffer.

13. (Once Amended) A picture within a picture control system for [moving a cursor on a picture within a picture display device] controlling data across and between two computers that are displayed on a picture within a picture display device,

comprising:

a first computer having an input device [and] connected to the picture within a picture display device;

a second computer having a second input device[s and] connected to the picture within a picture display device;

a first window on the picture within a picture display device for displaying data from the first computer;

a second window on the picture within a picture display device for displaying data from the second computer; and

a picture within a picture control module residing on the first and the second computer, wherein [that allows] the input device [to move] moves the cursor [within] across and between the first window and the second window for manipulating and sharing data between the first computer and the second computer through a common memory buffer.

18. (Once Amended) A method of editing data [from a] between first and [a] second computer systems, the data from the first and second computer systems being displayed on one monitor, the method comprising:

connecting the monitor to the first computer system [via a first input connector];

connecting the monitor to the second computer system [via a second input connector]; and

editing and sharing data between a first window of the first computer system and a second window of the second computer system through a common memory buffer

[editing data from the first computer system using an input device connected to the second computer system].